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EXTRA CANTONMENT ZONE REGULATIONS.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF FOODSTUFFS IN THE ZONE AROUND CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J.

On September 4, 1917, the State Board of Health of New Jersey adopted the following regulations, which constitute Chapter VII of the State Sanitary Code of New Jersey.

REGULATION 1.—*Zone around Wrightstown Cantonment defined.*—The provisions of the following regulations shall apply to all premises which lie within a distance of 7 miles in a direct line from the Penberton-Hightstown Railroad station at Wrightstown and to all persons who conduct any of the businesses referred to in regulation 2 of this chapter within such distance, exclusive of the land included in the National Army cantonment known as Camp Dix and located in Burlington County.

REGULATION 2.—*Permits required to sell food and beverages.*—No person shall establish or conduct any hotel, boarding house, restaurant or eating house, lunch counter, stand, vehicle, store, delicatessen, or other place of business for the sale or distribution of food or drink intended for human consumption on the premises unless such person shall first have secured from the director of health or from his duly authorized representative a written permit so to do; and no person, without first having secured a permit as herein provided, shall establish or conduct any grocery store, market, or other place of business for the sale or distribution of any food or drink which is prepared for human consumption without further cooking unless such food or drink is received, stored, sold, and distributed in sealed packages or containers which will effectually protect such food or drink from contamination. Such permit, unless revoked, shall be good for one year and shall be conspicuously displayed in the place of business for which it was issued. Permits issued under these regulations are not transferable.

REGULATION 3.—*Permits only issued after laws and regulations complied with.*—No permit shall be issued under regulation 2 for the conduct of any of the businesses referred to in said regulation unless the building, room, stand, vehicle, or place in which it is proposed to conduct such business, together with the yard and appurtenances thereto, have been made to conform in all respects to the requirements of the existing State laws relating to the conduct of such business and to the provisions of regulations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Chapter I of the State Sanitary Code, and to all rules and regulations of the State department of health; provided, however, in the case of businesses already established at the time these regulations become effective, the persons conducting such businesses shall, within 10 days thereafter, secure a permit as provided for in regulation 2.

REGULATION 4.—*Permits revocable for cause.*—The violation of any of the provisions of the existing State laws or of any of the provisions of regulations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Chapter I of the State Sanitary Code, or of any rule or regulation of the State depart-

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ment of health, by any person holding a permit issued under authority contained in these regulations, shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation of such permit by the director of health or his duly authorized representative.

REGULATION 5.—The regulations contained in Chapter VII of the State Sanitary Code shall take effect on the 4th day of September, 1917.

THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

PREVALENCE DURING 1916 IN STATES.

ANTHRAX, DIPHTHERIA, DENGUE, MALARIA, MEASLES, MENINGITIS, POLIOMYELITIS, RABIES IN MAN, ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, SEPTIC SORE THROAT, SMALLPOX, TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY), TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS), TYPHOID FEVER, AND TYPHUS FEVER—CASES AND DEATHS REPORTED, INDICATED CASE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, INDICATED FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES, AND INDICATED MORTALITY RATES OF DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, TUBERCULOSIS (PULMONARY), TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS), AND TYPHOID FEVER, PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Pursuant to the practice that has been carried out for a number of years schedules were sent on January 15, 1917, to the health officers of the several States. The data of the prevalence of disease contained in the following tables have been compiled from the schedules returned by the several State health officers and registrars. While not all of the States returned the schedules, the failure to do so was perhaps in all instances due to the fact that the necessary data were not available.

The absence of figures in the "deaths" column in the tables may mean that no deaths occurred or that the data as to deaths were not furnished by the State authorities having jurisdiction.

The populations used in computing the case rates were those estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1916.

It will be noted that some of the States are apparently more successful in obtaining reports of the occurrence of the notifiable diseases than are others. This may be due to the greater activity of their health departments or to a more intelligent interest in the public welfare on the part of their practicing physicians. The effective grasp of the control of disease possessed by the health departments in certain States is indicated in a number of instances by the large numbers of cases reported as compared with the numbers of deaths registered from the same causes.

The manner of collecting data of the prevalence of disease in Mississippi and Virginia differs from that employed in the other States, and the results, though included in the tables which follow, can not be considered as strictly comparable with those of the other States. This difference is brought out, for example, by the large number of cases of malaria reported in Mississippi and Virginia. Malaria is probably no more prevalent in these States than it is in Louisiana and South Carolina. In Mississippi the regulations specify

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